

Good afternoon!

- SIT DOWN!!!!!!!!!!!!
- Take out a piece of paper
- Take out something to write with
- REMEMBER...you will have a map quiz on FRIDAY!!!!!!

WOAH!!!!!!





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Africa

Chapter 18

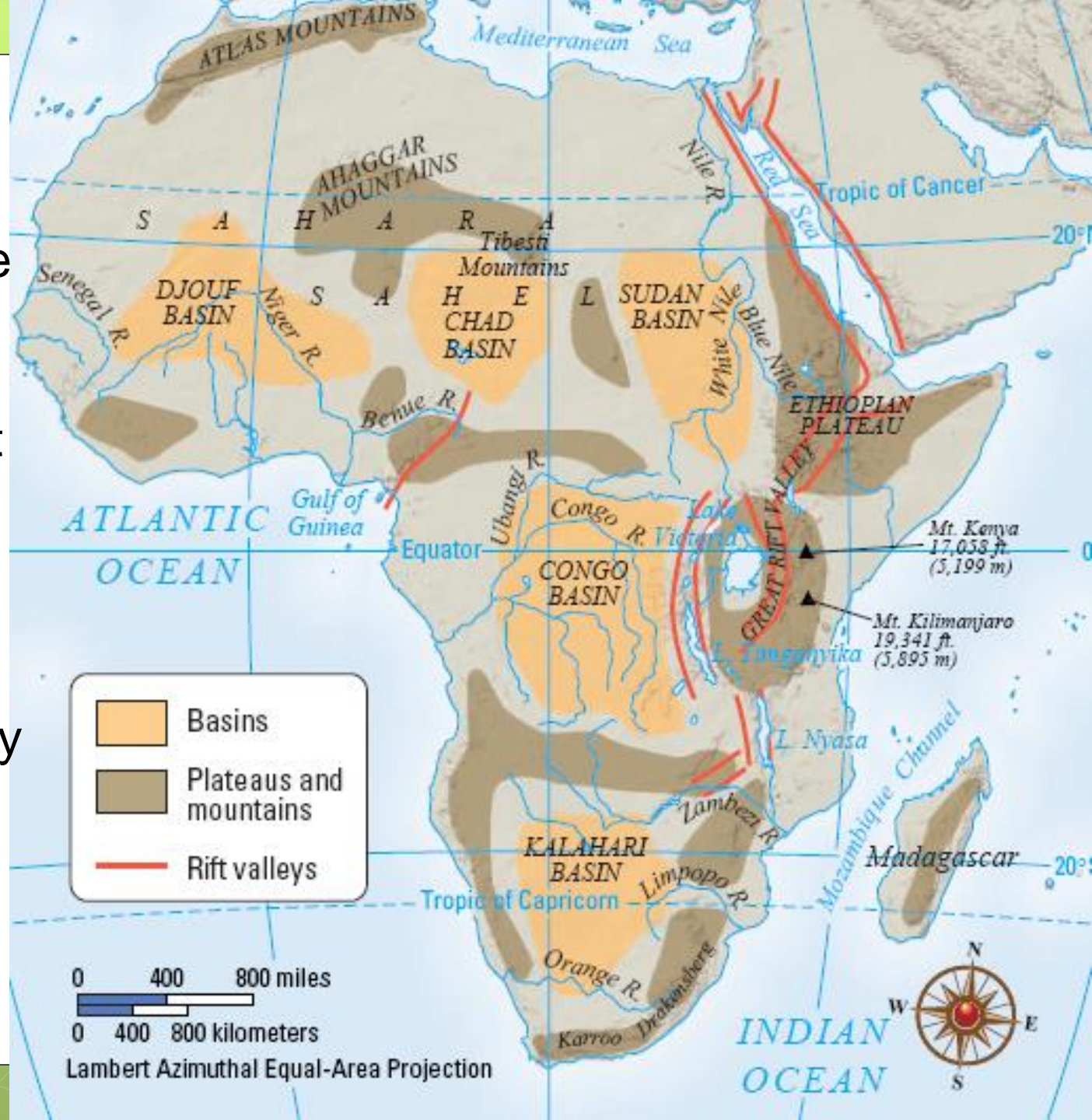


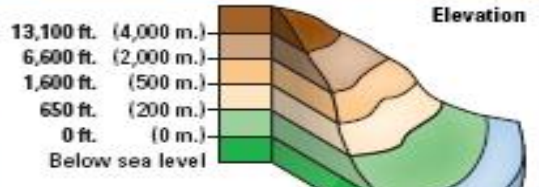
Facts

- 2nd largest continent
- Known as the “Plateau Continent”
 - Most of Africa is covered by a huge plateau
- Several basins (depressions) lie throughout the plateau



1. What are the main physical features that make up Africa?
2. Notice from the map, what typically run through basins?





Important Physical Features

1. Rift Valleys (East Africa)
2. Mount Kilimanjaro
3. Escarpments (Great Escarpment)



Rift Valleys

- As the continental plates pulled apart over millions of years, huge cracks appeared in the earth.
- The land then sank to form long, thin valleys.
- Rift valleys show that the eastern part of Africa is pulling away from the rest of Africa.

○ This photo was taken in ***Tanzania.***



Mount Kilimanjaro

- Africa mainly contains volcanic mountains.
- Mount Kilimanjaro is a volcano and is also Africa's highest mtn.
- It is 19,340 ft. above sea level
- It is also the highest free standing mtn. in the world (not part of a mtn. range)

http://video.nationalgeographic.com/video/tanzania_kilimanjaro

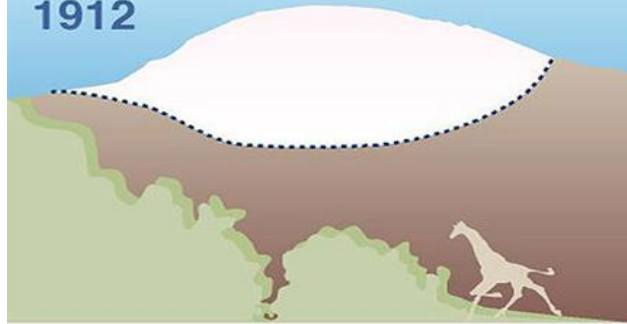


KILIMANJARO

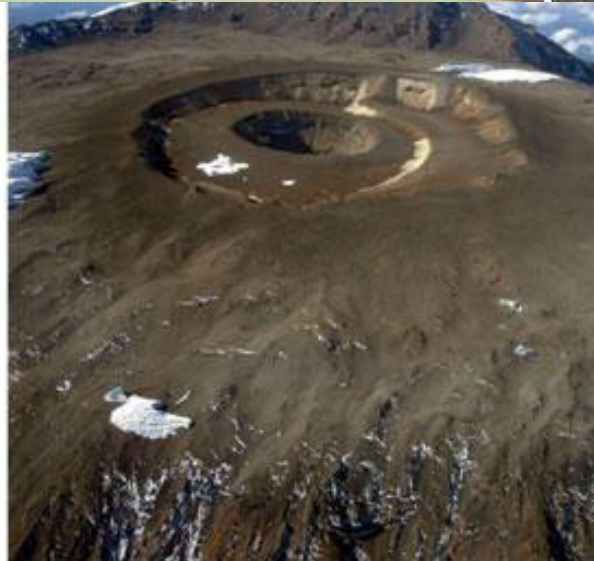
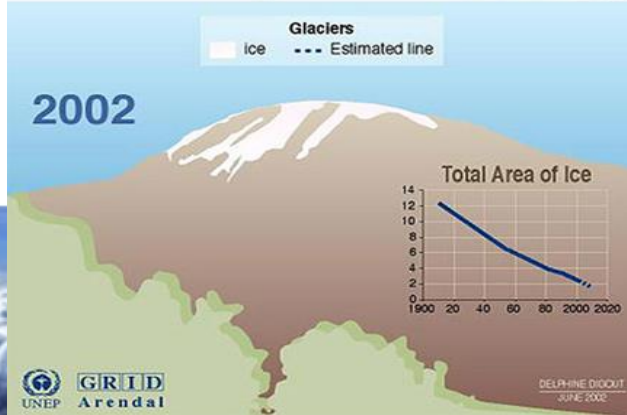


The Melting Snows of Kilimanjaro

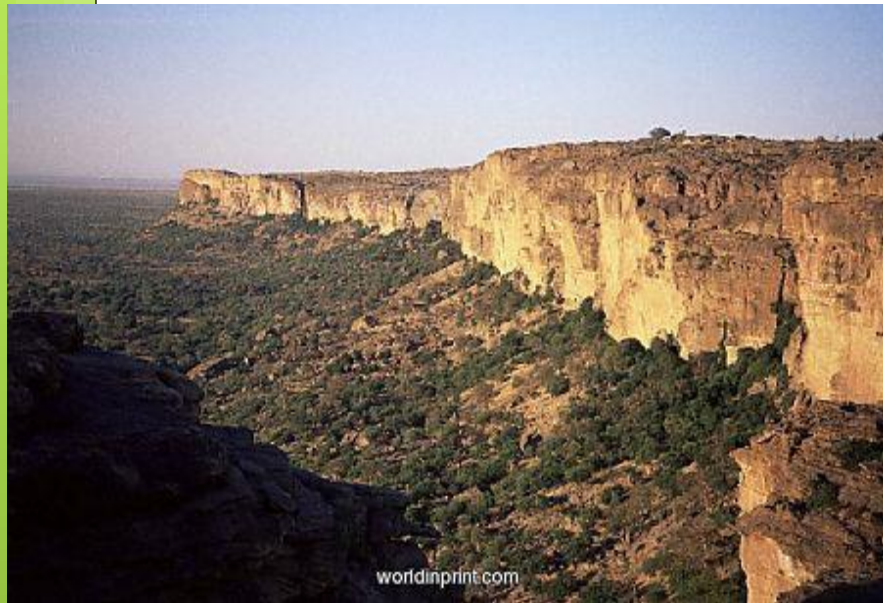
1912



2002



Escarpment



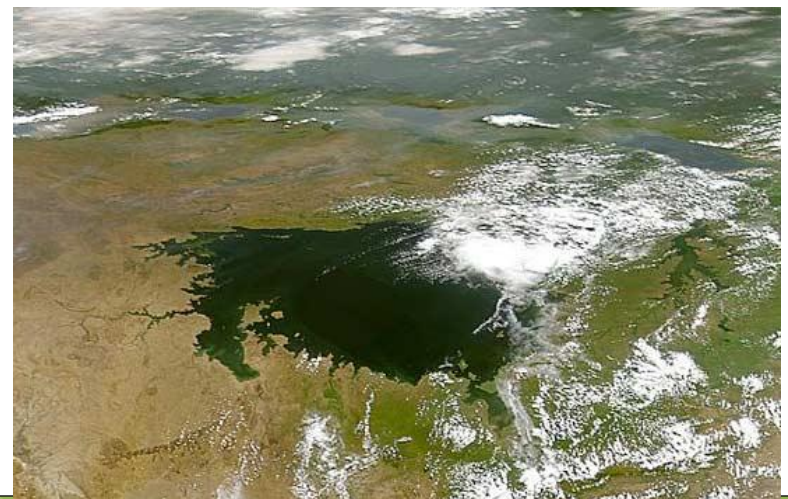
worldinprint.com



- An escarpment is a steep slope with a nearly flat plateau on top.
- The Great Escarpment marks the edge of the continent in Southern Africa.

Lakes

- At the bottom of rift valleys are clusters of lakes
- Lake Tanganyika
 - World's longest freshwater lake
 - Stretches about 420 miles and reaches a depth of more than 4,700 ft.
- Lake Victoria
 - Africa's largest lake
 - 270 ft. deep



30 second Time out

- How were the rift valleys formed?
- How is Lake Victoria different from Lake Tanganyika?
- What is the World's tallest free standing mountain called?

Africa's Resources

Africa's Wealth of Resources

The story of Africa's natural resources is at once a story of plenty and one of scarcity. Africa has a huge amount of the world's minerals. But many African countries lack the industrial base and money to develop them.

- Mineral resources makes Africa one of the richest continents
- Examples: gold, platinum, copper, cobalt, phosphates, diamonds
- South Africa produces nearly 80 % of the world's platinum and nearly 30 % of the world's gold!

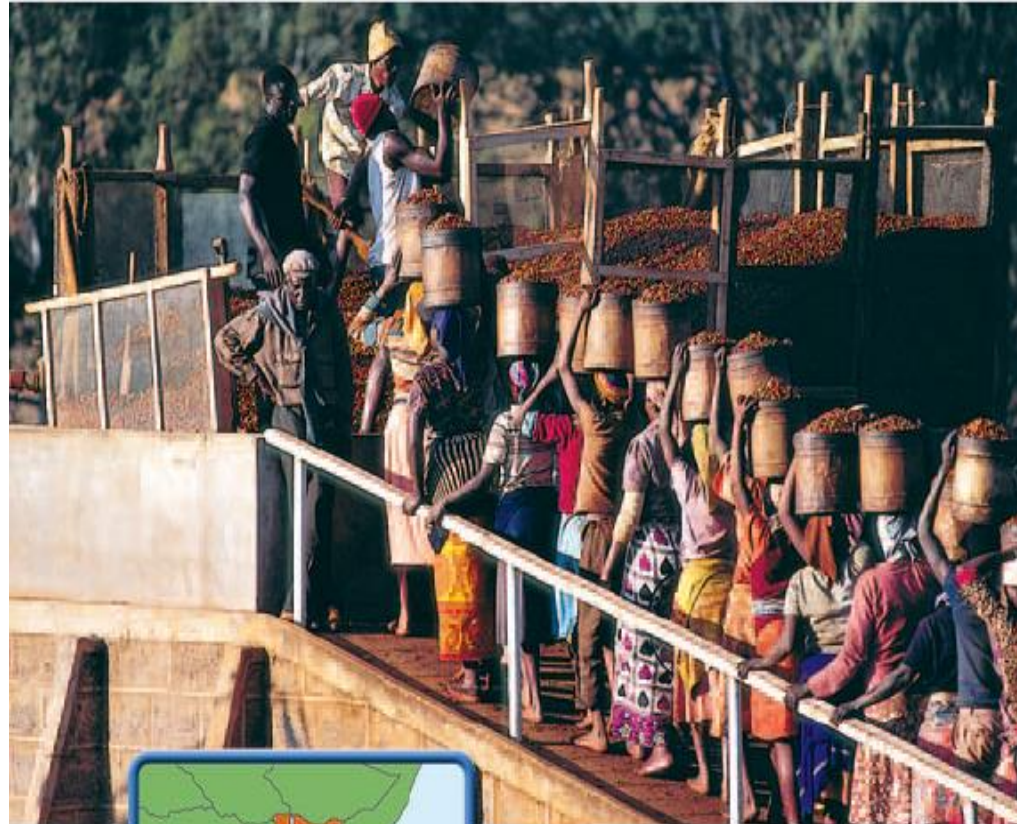
Oil

- Nigeria, Algeria, Angola, & Libya
- Leading petroleum producers
- Produce about 7% of world's oil

Coffee

- 2nd most profitable commodity
- Africa grows 20% of the world's supply

**Lumber & chocolate are also major commodities



MOVEMENT Kenyan workers carry coffee berries to a pulping machine.

Every year loggers clear an area in New Jersey. Other major commodities from Côte d'Ivoire is the world's most important ingredient in chocolate.

Agriculture is the single most important sector of the African economy.

60 sec Time out!



1. Why is Africa called the “Plateau continent”?
2. What are some of Africa’s distinctive landforms?
3. Why do you think Africa’s abundance of natural resources has not translated into economic wealth for most of its population?

Importance of Agriculture

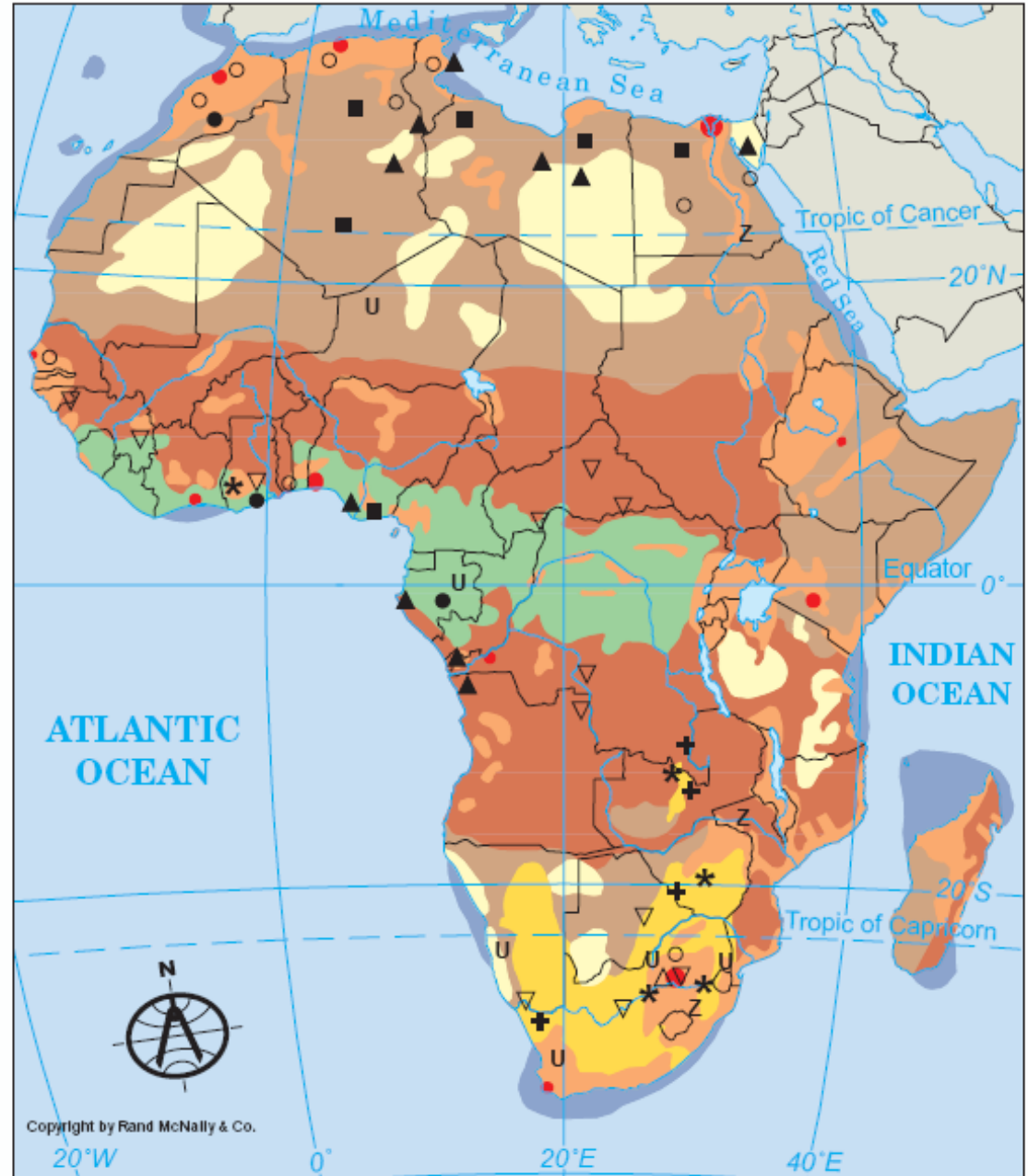
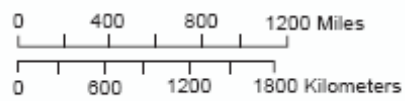
- Single most important economic activity in Africa
- 66% of Africans earn their living from farming
 - Accounts for 1/3 of Africa's exports



Economic Activities in Africa

- Manufacturing and trade
- Commercial farming
- Livestock raising
- Subsistence farming
- Nomadic herding
- Commercial fishing
- Hunting, fishing and forestry
- Little or no economic activity

- Copper
- Diamonds
- Gold
- Z Hydroelectric power
- Manganese
- Natural gas
- Petroleum
- Phosphate
- Platinum
- U Uranium



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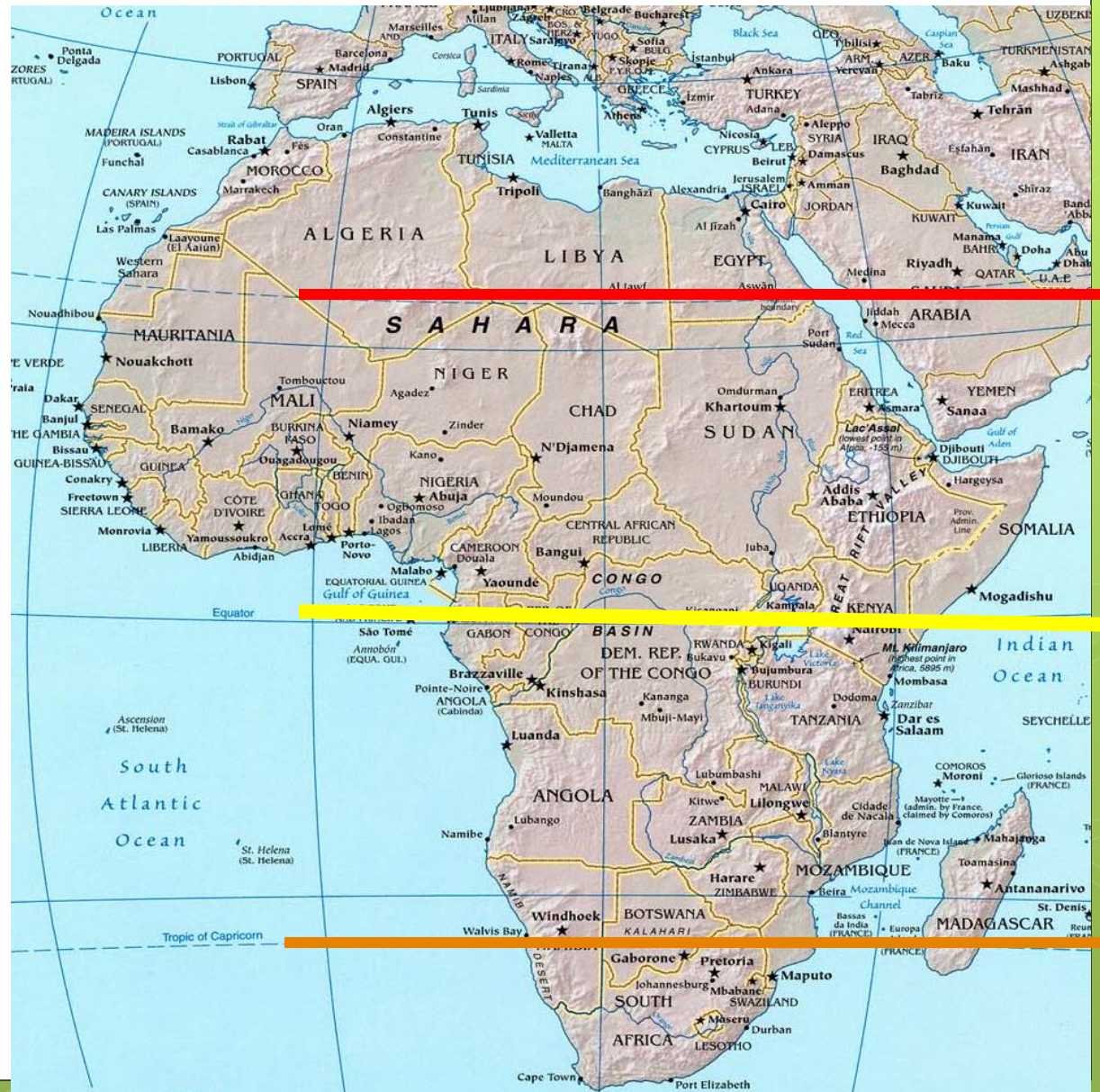
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Climate & Vegetation

Tropic of Cancer →

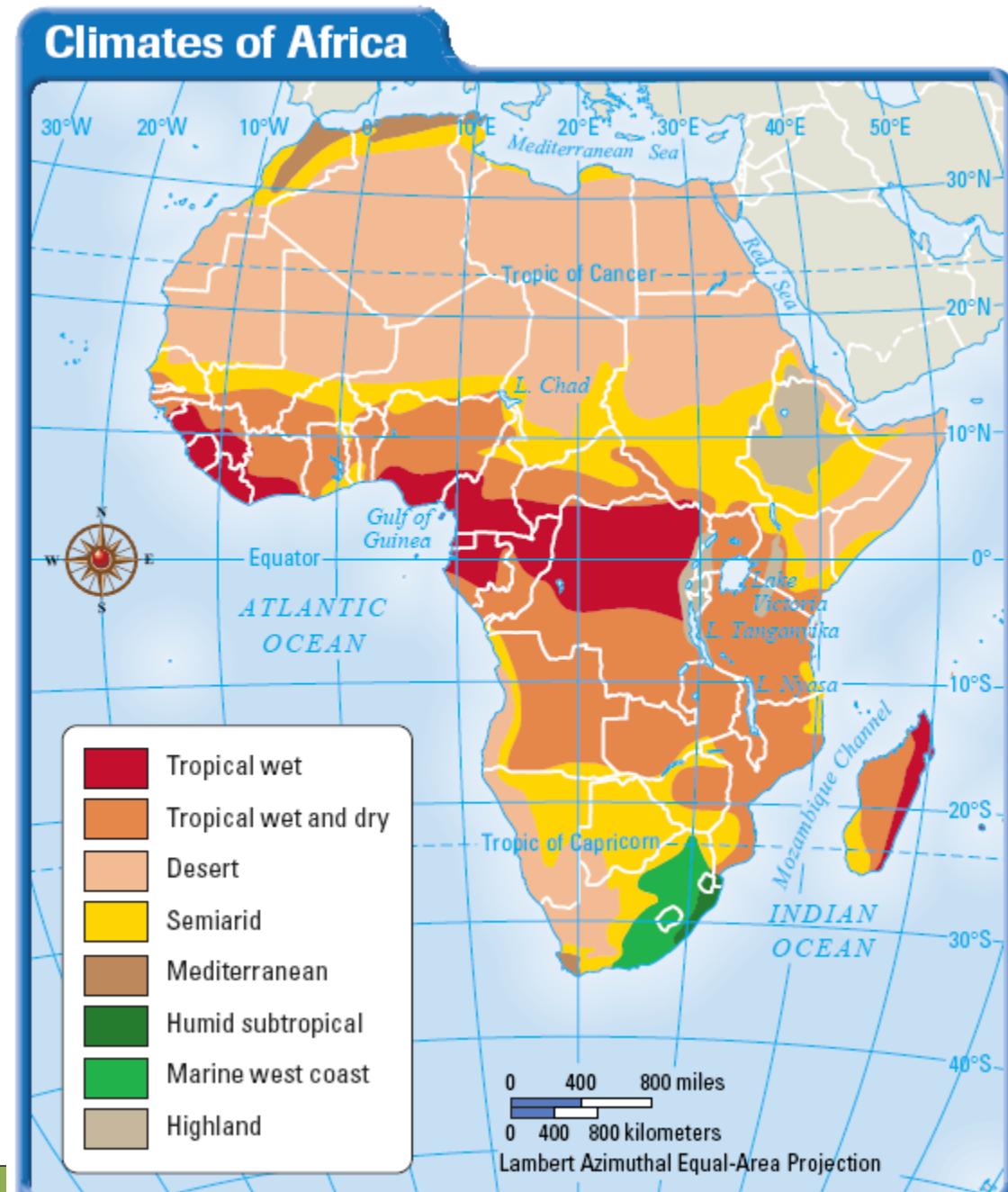
Equator →

Tropic of Capricorn →



Scale 1:51,400,000
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection

- 8 climate regions are found in Africa
- Which is found the most?
- Examples: Sahara, Sahel, Kalahari, and Namib



Sahara Desert

- Largest desert in the world!
- Sahara means “desert” in Arabic
- Temperatures can reach 136.4* in summer (you can fry an egg on the sand!) Can go below freezing at night!



Sahara Desert

- Only 20% is sand, mountains, rocks, and gravel plains make up the rest
- Travel is risky due to extreme conditions, camel is reliable transportation...they can go for 17 days without water!
- What problems will no traveling cause?

[https://www.youtube.co](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLR0-)
[m/watch?v=mLR0-](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLR0-)

[K2Wpb0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mLR0-K2Wpb0)



Aquifers

- As much as 6,000 feet under the hottest and driest of places lie huge stores of underground water called aquifers. In some places this water comes to the surface creating...



Oasis

- Supports vegetation and wildlife and is a critical resource for people living in the desert.



Rats! The GPS-coordinates don't match any known oasis: It must be a mirage...

Rainfall?

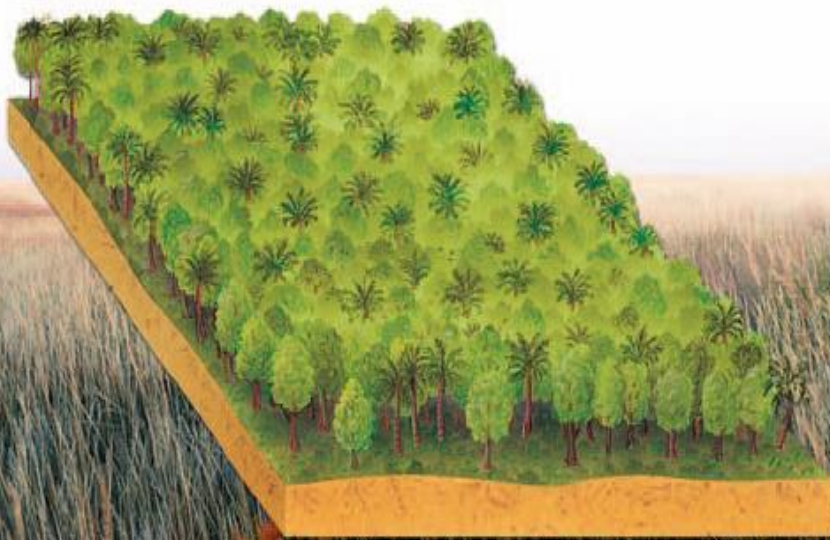
- Matter of EXTREMES
 - Some areas receive too much, while others receive too little
- Closer to equator = longer rainy season
- Closer to desert = longer dry season
- MOST RAIN:
 - Rainforest in Central Africa & Africa's west coast

Desertification

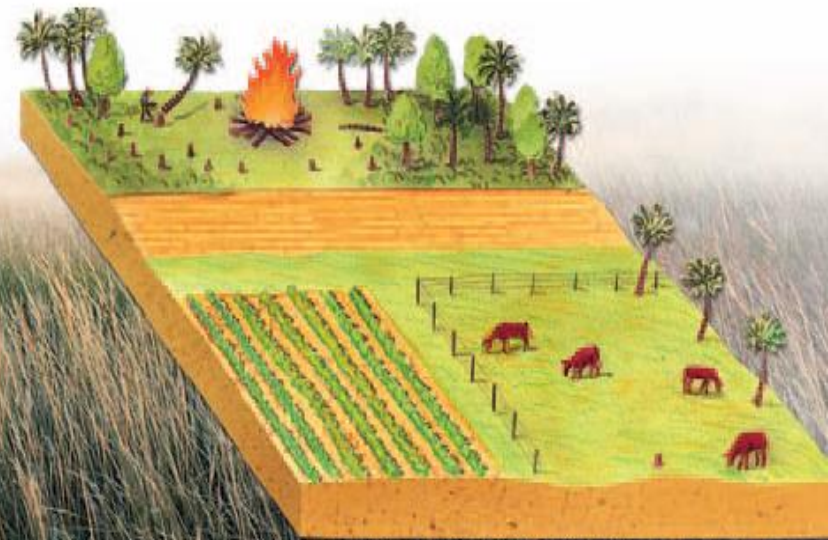
When the land becomes so dry
That it turns into deserts

The Process of Desertification

- 1 The Sahel receives little rainfall. The vegetation lives in a fragile state, having barely enough water and food to survive.



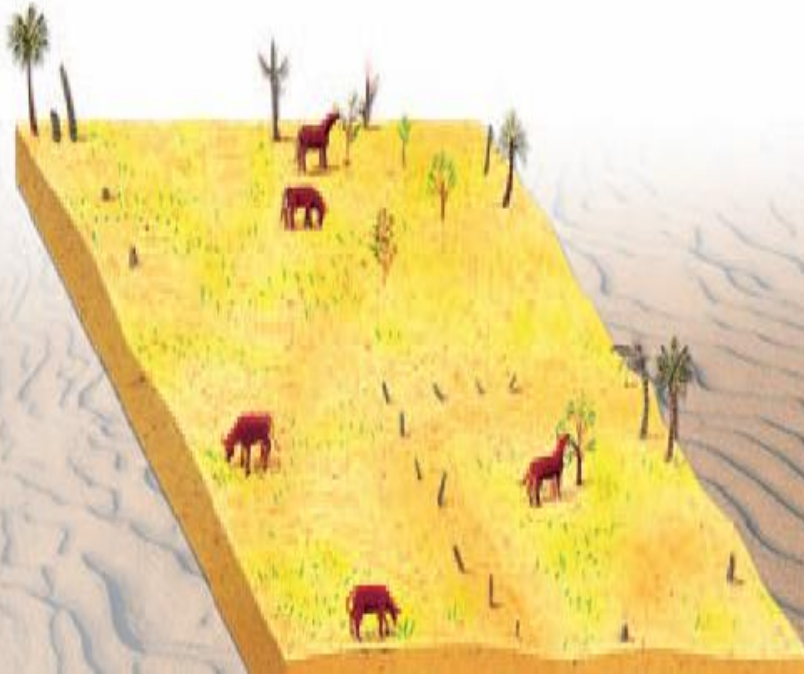
- 2 Farming, overgrazing by livestock, and burning wood for fuel all contribute to desertification.



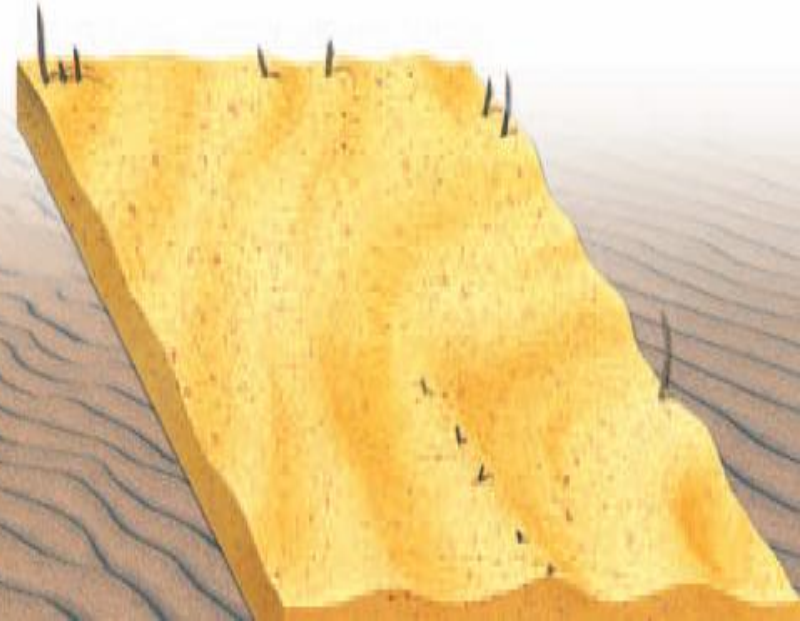
Desertification II

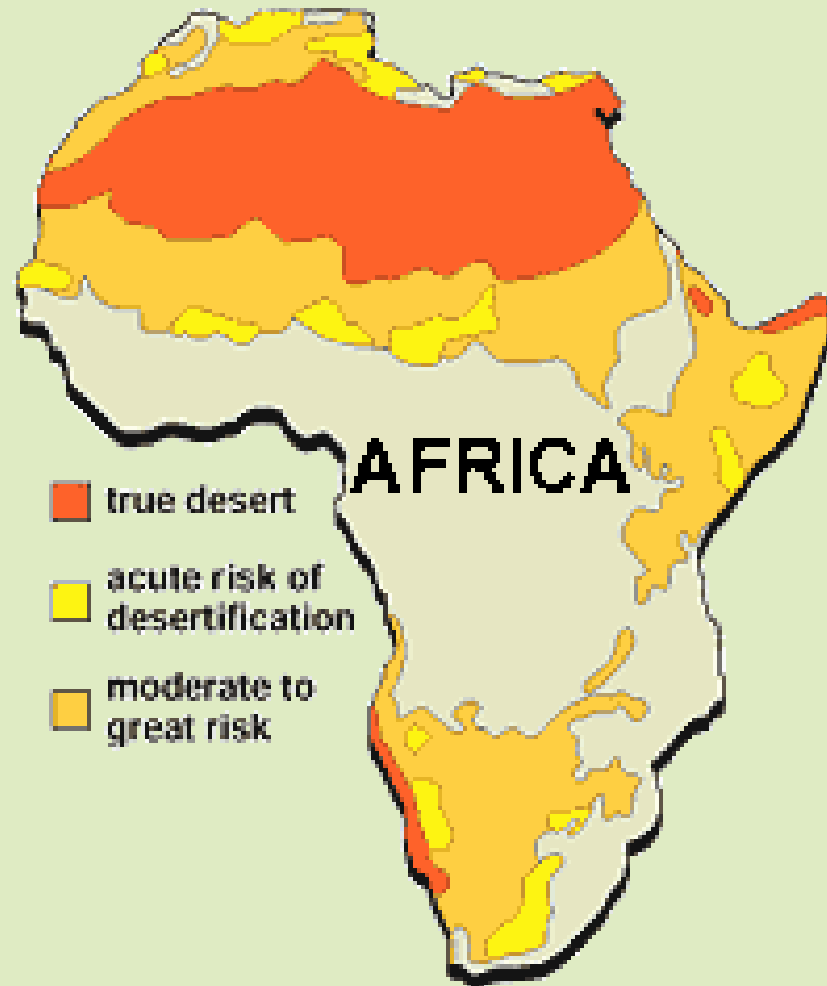
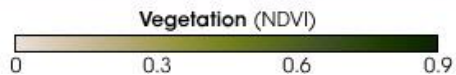
Some African countries have increased tree planting and promoted more efficient use of forests and farmland in hopes of slowing the process.

- 3 During desertification, dry grasses die and are replaced by tougher plants like shrubs. These plants do not cover the soil as well as grass.



- 4 With less vegetation covering the soil, any rain that falls evaporates quickly. Over the years, the wind then blows the dry soil into a desert-like state.





Serengeti Plain

- Grassland area in northern Tanzania
 - Its dry climate and hard soil prevent the growth of trees and many crops, but is perfect for growing grass.
 - How appropriately named...grassland.



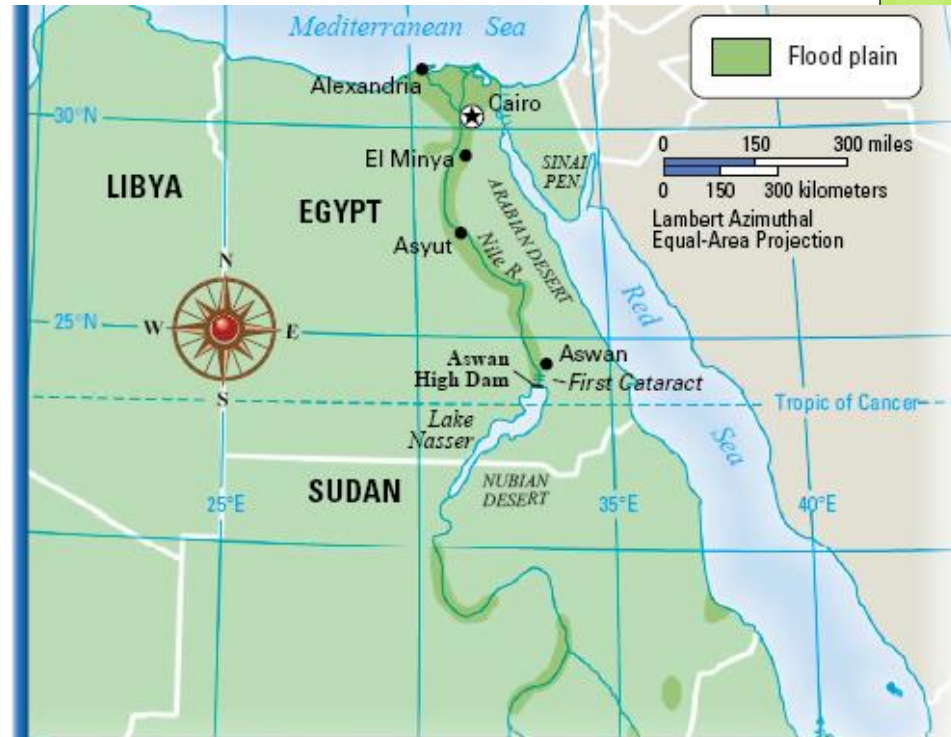
Nile River

- Vital water source for Northern Africa
- Longest river in the world
- Begins in the highlands of Ethiopia and ends in Egypt into the Mediterranean Sea
- Flows south to north!



Aswan High Dam

- Completed in 1970
- Built to control cycle of floods and droughts throughout Egypt
- Gives farmers a regular supply of water
- As a result of the dam, farmers can now have two or three harvests per year rather than one.



Problems with the Aswan High Dam

<http://natgeotv.com.au/videos/egypt/>

1. Relocation of people
2. Moving/destruction of ancient Egypt's treasure (temples/pyramids)
3. Decreased fertility of soil
4. Increased rate of diseases, such as Malaria